

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT.
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, of ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of WAKE.

Districts.
1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
7th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

OUR SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

With this number we enter upon the seventeenth volume of the "Wilmington Journal." We trust that after an existence of sixteen years our paper is sufficiently well known to require no introduction to its readers, or to the public generally, neither do we deem any professions or promises necessary at this late day; yet in compliance with custom, we feel called upon to make some reference to the advent of a new volume, if only for the purpose of returning our sincere acknowledgments to the many friends who have so kindly sustained us through long years in the past and whose support we shall endeavor to retain and deserve for many more years in the future. To them it may be a matter of gratification to learn, as it certainly is for us to state, that the subscription list and business of our office has never been larger or in a more healthy condition than it is now, nor its prospects at any time brighter or more cheering. What we can do for the cause we have espoused, we will do cheerfully and to the best of our ability, being determined, if possible, to deserve success even if we should fail to command it. But for the true Democratic cause, we have bright hopes which are daily becoming brighter, and which, we trust, will meet with their fullest realization in November next.

We trust that we will not be considered obtrusive if we respectfully ask of each and every one of our subscribers to use a little exertion—to exert a little influence to extend our circulation in their respective neighborhoods. It shall be our effort to make the Journal still more worthy of the liberal patronage it now enjoys, and of the yet larger patronage which its friends may easily secure for it.

Mr. Dick's Manifesto.

The Opposition papers of the State are, of course, republishing with much gusto from the Standard, a three column manifesto of Robert P. Dick, Esq., said manifesto being ostensibly addressed to the Democracy of the fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, and bearing date August 14th, 1860. The manifesto is now before us in the columns of the Raleigh Register, of course accompanied by the endorsement of that good Democratic paper. Mr. Dick will find his endorsement mainly among the organs of the Opposition, or the great disgruntled and disappointed among nominal Democrats. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not assert that at one time Mr. Douglas had not many and strong friends—some of them among the best Democrats in North Carolina; but we do assert that now the effort to get up an opposition to the regular Electoral Ticket, to divide the State by a new issue and a fresh agitation, after its Democracy has wheeled into line for Breckinridge and Lane, is a device of the enemy—one, at least, aided and abetted by the enemy, and calculated, if not intended, to play into the hands of that enemy.

We can well understand why the bitterest Oppositionists abroad applaud Mr. Dick, and pat him on the back as a "good boy"—why the Register should think his letter "bold, manly, and well-written." Is there anything and nothing in this State between the mild followers of Bell and Everett and the rugged squatters of Douglas and the fierce disunionists of Herschell V. Johnson, whose antecedents are those of the most red-mouthed disunionist in Georgia, or in the country? Why, compared with Herschell V., the awful, hot-headed denouncing Yancy is an innocent babe, noble of salamanderism. Breckinridge and Lane, true, noble, national men are called disunionists, and Herschell V. Johnson is the pet of the special submissivists.

Let this last device of the Opposition be, indeed, a "weak device." Let the Democracy "lay" the unquiet spirits that seek to disturb its harmony, by piling over them such majorities as will make their future attempts at gloomy manifestations ridiculous, if not impossible. Then, if Henry S. Foote, and the other feet of the party take to wandering to little powder wads in far away States to enliven with other departed spirits, people will know how much less than nothing they amount. They will see that such do harm to any cause they espouse, and risk the defeat of any party which acknowledges, in any way, their connection with it. But to Mr. Dick's manifesto.

Mr. Dick opens by the remark that when he went to Charleston, he did not apprehend any serious difficulty in the establishment of our platform. He thought the Cincinnati platform "pure and simple," with a pledge to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was entirely sufficient, and ought to be satisfactory to the whole country. He thinks, also, that such a platform could easily have been made for the uncompromising demands of some of the ultra men of the "Cotton States."

In order fully to understand the strength and weakness of this assertion, it may be necessary to refer to a few facts antecedent, and first, to the second resolution of the platform adopted by the North Carolina State Convention which met at Raleigh on the 8th day of last March. That resolution is as follows:—

"2. Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect and authorized nature, has the power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there to hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains."

Mr. Dick was a member of the North Carolina State Convention, and, consequently, although not a delegate from the State at large, nor holding his commission as a delegate from that Convention, was yet bound by its action. Now let him and all other democrats contrast this with the position assumed by Mr. Douglas on the stump in Illinois, that no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court on the abstract question might be, the people or Legislature of a territory could by unfriendly legislation exclude slave property while the territorial condition remains. Let it not be forgotten that this position of Mr. Douglas was openly taken and avowed since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case—in open defiance of that decision and in direct contravention of the principles therein enunciated. We do not wish to do Mr. Dick any injustice, and will therefore state, though we know that in so stating we are acting somewhat irregularly, but we will state that in caucus Mr. Dick was opposed to the resolution in question as inexpedient. Its advocates asked if it was not correct in principle, and we do not recollect a single negative answer. It passed by an overwhelming majority.

But further, the advocates of Mr. Douglas from the North denied that the Dred Scott decision touched the point at issue. That point they contended did not come directly before the Court for adjudication. They further contended that all that portion of the decision which did touch the point at issue was a mere obiter dictum, of no binding authority. To that decision, as to the Cin-

cinatti platform, they were prepared to give their own interpretation—to wrest it to their own views. But even this substantive decision, mangled as they wished to mangle it, was not the entertainment to which we were to be invited. It was sought to make the Supreme Court the arbiter of political principles—to drag down the emine of the Court into the contests of parties, while at the same time the Democratic party was asked to abrogate its right of decision upon political questions of the gravest character, and deliver itself over to the changing views of a branch of the federal government.

That would have been political independence and a regard for States' Rights with a vengeance. But we forget.—The rights of the States seem to be at a discount with a certain class of politicians, and any one who avows himself their advocate, is to be deemed as a disunionist, and stigmatized as little better than a traitor. But the States have rights. Yea, even the Southern States, and the best friends of the Union are those who would most sacredly respect those rights and most jealously guard them. The General Government exists for the protection of the citizens of all the States wherever the local authority of such States does not extend, on the high seas, in the territories and elsewhere; and for the General Government to neglect to extend full and adequate protection to the person and property of any citizen in any of the territories, would be a neglect of duty—a failure on the part of that Government to fulfill the objects for which it was created,—a discrimination—an intervention against the persons and property so left unprotected. And yet Mr. Dick, clamoring for a "Non-intervention," advocates as such the Douglas idea that a territorial legislature, the creation of Congress, can intervene by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, to drive Southern property out of the common territory.

Mr. Dick refers to speeches from hotel balconies and elsewhere. We know what occurred in Convention and among the delegates as such. Much is said about Yancy. Where was Mr. Gauden of Georgia, a Douglas man and quite popular with that side of the house. Mr. Gauden was preaching slave-trade and the re-opening thereof, not only from all manner of street pulpits, but in the very hall of the convention itself. Governor Winston, the leader of the bogus Douglas delegation which came to Baltimore from Alabama, actually recommended disunion in a message to the Legislature of that State. Mr. Gardner of the Augusta Constitutionalist, the great gun of the Georgia Douglasites who denounce the "Seceders"—actually seceded from the Georgia State Convention, with a little tail of some forty-five out of a Convention of three to four hundred. How can Mr. Dick, associated as he is with these men, charge disunion, secession or anything else upon the friends of Breckinridge and Lane and the equality of the States, because Mr. Yancy happened to be a member of the regular and only true delegation from Alabama, and because further, Mr. Yancy being a very eloquent man people liked to hear him? Is Mr. Dick willing to be held responsible for all that Mr. Gauden said? Is Mr. Dick an advocate of the re-opening of the slave-trade because Mr. Gauden is? We are sick of this cuckoo cry of Yancy, Yancy.

Mr. Dick says that Mr. Douglas lost more than he gained by the rule of voting adopted. We know that he gained fifteen in New York—five in Ohio, five or six in Indiana, and odd votes elsewhere. Will Mr. Dick be so kind as to point out the votes that he lost, and where he lost them. Where was the voice or vote of a Douglas minority suppressed? Mr. Dick is wholly mistaken.

Mr. Dick was certainly not one of the Douglas minority whose vote was stifled, neither were the Douglas men from Virginia among such, for they cast their votes as they pleased. The fact is, the rule of voting adopted was a keen dodge, no doubt positively calculated at Washington. It did not pass in full Committee on organization, and could not have passed. An occasion was taken to pass it when the Committee man from more than one Southern State was absent, and appearing to come from the Committee without a minority report, left in Convention not up to the dodge. Thought of examining it, and less who were up to said dodge, did not, of course, let the cat out of the bag.

Mr. Dick talks about the filling of vacancies, etc., and about the application of Mr. Yancy for re-admission at Baltimore. Mr. Yancy was sent back by the regular Democratic State Convention of Alabama, not like his competitors, for the representation of that State who claimed authority from a bogus gathering, the call for which invited birds of every feather to come up and send Douglas—not Democratic delegates.—The Douglasites wanted to apply tests to the gentlemen who were delegates from Alabama, and the Douglasites who yielded before the storm of Southern reproach, but took the other premeditated dodge of bringing in all the bogus, unauthorized Douglasites they could, and of excluding all the regular delegates possible, where their vote might be inimical to Douglas. Why, at Charleston, when an effort was made, just after the withdrawal of the delegates of some seven States, to bring about a re-union of the Convention with all its original members, upon a basis not far different from what has been generally known as the "Nettesee Platform," ex-Gov. Richardson, of Illinois, distinctly stated in the room of the North Carolina delegation that no such thing could be done, or would be agreed to by the Douglas men—they would not have the withdrawing delegates back—they would not have the Convention a unit. We state that Gov. Richardson spoke to this effect, though we do not recollect the precise words, and this upon no hearsay evidence. This, we think, on the Monday night of the second week of the Charleston Convention, while the awful fire-spreaders were waiting, willing and anxious for any fair compromise,—any honorable concession—doing nothing, not even contemplating any separate action, only maintaining a position to be uncommitted to anything that they could not approve, yet anxious to co-operate with anything at all which they thought right. We never so fully realized the program and spirit of the Douglasites until we heard the remarks and noticed the tone of Gov. Richardson then;—that tone was maintained throughout by the Douglas cohorts—the regular retainers of the house of Douglas. The action and manner and tone of these regulars was the same at Baltimore, but more so. They lay down the law, and appoint by bogus Conventions, to take the place of the regular delegates appointed according to the usages of the party from several States. Their programme arranged at Charleston, was all ready to be carried out. The rights of States were to be ruthlessly violated—the regular delegates of the States were to be ignored. Regular delegates from Massachusetts and Missouri, were to be turned out to make way for ignoramus who happened to be Douglas men, while the principals were not. We, at least, could not longer remain in a body where no more right to seats than would any number of men picked up on Baltimore street. Mr. Dick's views were different,—we do not impugn his motives. We can cheerfully return the language in which Mr. Dick refers to those whom he elsewhere contemptuously designates as disunionists and seceders, and do him the justice to say that he acted from honorable and patriotic motives. We do this as no mere matter of form. J. W. B. Watson, Esq., to whom Mr. Dick refers as staying in the Douglas Convention with him, took no part in its deliberations after Saturday morning, but supports Breckinridge and Lane, as does Mr. Holden. "If Mr. Dick's constituency are Douglas men, as he says, they will support the Democracy of the 3d District, does that of his delegates, he will have no reason to complain. Do they? Whatever responsibility the withdrawing delegates at Baltimore may have assumed, their constituency have fully sustained them. They could trust their vindication to the generous feelings of the high-minded Democracy of North Carolina.

But Mr. Dick says he assisted in the completion of the platform and in the nominations of Douglas and Johnson according to the rules and usages of the party. The record says that the Front Street theatre body nominated Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, as just the man, but Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, is just the man that supports Breckinridge and Lane. Herschell V. Johnson was never nominated for the Vice Presidency by any Convention. Finding that Mr. Fitzpatrick would not accept, some Douglas managers at Washington, or in Washington, picked up Johnson as an after-thought. Mr. Dick winds up with a rebuke of all the worn-out stuff about Yancy and disunionists, which latter opi-

tion, he applies to the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane. He says that the *for* and those who act with him have to meet, are the fanatic at the North, and the disunionists at the South. Mr. Dick classes the Breckinridge and Lane men as disunionists and his foes, equally with the supporters of Lincoln and Hamilton. His co-delegates to Baltimore, the Democratic delegation in both houses of Congress from North Carolina, the regular electoral ticket of the Democracy, the Democratic party of the State, the Governor of the State, all are read out by Mr. Dick as belonging to a party with which he can never have any sympathy or fellowship. Will all these unfortunate persons survive? We think they will.

Finally, Mr. Dick gives up the idea of a delegate Convention, and calls for a Mass Meeting Convention of the friends of Douglas, who are invited to come one, come all, and discharge their duty, etc. Of course we can have no objections to any body meeting. It is a free country, and we trust Mr. Dick personally, may have a pleasant time for his political funeral. May his corporeal one be long postponed.

To wind up, Mr. Douglas, after stamping all the New England States, telling the Rhode Islanders how much he preferred their claims to Southern negroes, etc., etc., is to appear in *propria persona* at Raleigh on the 30th, and possibly may then like niggers almost as well as his claps.

Perhaps we have devoted too much time to the weakly and diluted effusion of Mr. Dick, but we wished to dispose of certain allegations and assertions which we find floating around, and it makes little difference what may be the text upon which we deliver our discourse, so that it is delivered. Mr. Dick will serve well enough for that purpose at least.

We take leave of this matter for the present. We suppose the small giant will be in Raleigh during the present week, and many will go to hear him, but he will not turn the Capitol upside down, nor produce any other revolution, moral or physical.

Our Electors, and How they Shall Cast their Votes.
We have no disposition to emulate the rule or ruin spirit displayed by too many of the leading partisans of Judge Douglas, and just as little disposition to yield to their dictation, or pay regard to their denunciations.

We have already nine presidential electors regularly in the field, placed there in pursuance of Democratic usage and by Democratic organizations, regularly existing prior to the meeting of the National Convention at Charleston, or the occurrence of any difference or division there or at Baltimore. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Keen, can and will easily be filled.

This electoral ticket is a Breckinridge and Lane electoral ticket. It is that honestly and in good faith, and will be so supported and elected by the Democracy of North Carolina. But it must be recollected that the gentlemen composing that ticket are chosen as well for their discretion, ability and judgment, as for their coincidence in opinion with the gentlemen whom they are expected to support, and whom we trust they will find an opportunity to support efficiently. We are willing to trust these gentlemen. We are certain that if their votes will either elect the ticket, or failing that, put Breckinridge in the House and Lane in the Senate, they will cast such votes; but if they can do none of these things, then, if any other honorable mode of defeating the election of Lincoln presents itself they will act as their patriotic feelings may dictate, and their regard for the peace and safety of the country may require. As for formal pledges we would neither give nor ask them.

In some portions of the State the Douglas men who still maintain a position isolated and apart from the great body of the Democracy of the State, propose or suggest some compromise with those who support the Breckinridge electoral ticket, while their file leader, Mr. Dick, denounces the Breckinridge men as a party with which he can never have any sympathy, classing them on the same level with the Lincolnists and his foes.—Mr. Myers and eight others, personally worthy citizens of Mecklenburg, being the whole of the persistent and resistant Douglas party of that county, propose a compromise with the whole party. This won't do.

It won't wipe out the denunciations uttered by Mr. Douglas and his satellites, nor will any manoeuvre enable nine men, no matter how respectable, to place themselves in the position of the regular Democracy of Mecklenburg, and read the whole party out as disorganization because the party will not accede to their notions or schemes.

We shall see what we shall see after the great pow-wow at Raleigh on the 30th, to which Mr. Douglas has been invited as a star performer in the drama of "Every Man for Himself." Douglas certainly being for himself.

Inquest.
On Sunday morning, the 26th, the body of a female child was found in an old soap box, secreted under some bushes, a short distance North of the W. & W. R. R. Depot. It had evidently been put there some time during the previous night, as we learn that tracks were observed near the box when found. An inquest was held in the afternoon by Coroner Hartsfield, who had an examination made by a Physician, but it being at so late an hour that decomposition had commenced (the body having been exposed to the air and sun) and it was all impossible to tell whether or not it had been murdered. From appearances on the head and throat, however, the jury came to the conclusion that it had been killed. Several witnesses were called forward, but no evidence obtained as to the perpetrator. The verdict was that the child "came to her death from violence inflicted by the hands of some person unknown to the jury."

The child was dressed in plain clothing, and placed in the box as if for burial; over the body was spread a copy of the Wilmington Herald of the 22d August, upon the inside of which a name was written with a red pencil, but somewhat defaced. The infant appeared to have been fully developed, and was no doubt deprived of life by violence. We trust that the perpetrator of this outrage may be found out and made to suffer to the fullest extent of the law.

It being reported on Monday that some clue had been obtained as to the identity of the mother, the jury of inquest was called together again that afternoon to investigate the newly developed circumstances of the case.

As above stated, on Monday the mother of the dead child having been found out, the Jury of Inquest was again called together at the Court House. After the examination of several additional witnesses, the Jury came to the conclusion that the child died from natural causes. It appears that the child died on last Wednesday night, and that on the following night it was given to a negro man to bury, which he did not do, but placed it under the bushes where found.

Inquest.
On the 22nd, Coroner Jones held an inquest over the dead body of a young named Connors, a native of Ireland and aged about sixteen years. From the facts brought before the jury of inquest it appeared that on the Sunday before the deceased had been left in charge of a boat on the west side of the river opposite town. When the person who left him in charge returned the deceased had disappeared, and no one knew what had become of him. The body was found on the 22nd in the water on the opposite side of the Cape Fear River and identified by the person who had left the deceased in charge of the boat. It is supposed that he fell overboard and got drowned. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with this view of the case.

The New York Herald is one of the most accommodating papers in the country. It furnishes extractable articles for all parties. We take up a Democratic paper of two or three weeks since, and we find long editorial from the *New York Herald*. Just now the other side finds much solace and satisfaction in quoting from the *Herald*. We will wait until it comes round a gain, and then not quote from it.

From the ladies' Visitor, New York, September, 1859.
SPRINGFIELD'S FARMER'S CLUB seems to be "universally well-organized by housekeepers whenever it goes; it is probably the most reliable substance needed for repairing furniture and household ware."

Senator Douglas delivered a large discourse on last Saturday night from the piazza of the City Hall, Norfolk, Va. The *Argus* says there were about 5,000 persons present, including a large number from Portsmouth, the counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne, besides many from Hampton, Old Point, Suffolk, &c. The gist of the speech is an elaborate rehearsal of squatter sovereignty. When Mr. Douglas was stumping lately at Augusta, Maine, the following question was propounded to him, and though he spoke for an hour and a half, he did not even allude to it:

Question.—Do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out, the doctrine that the people of a Territory, before it became a State, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, to prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom?

That is the question. Its answer, if direct, involves the matter at issue. Instead of long columns of words, intended to darken counsel, a plain answer to the above question would throw light upon Judge Douglas' position. The people of the South will be satisfied with no ignoring or evading of this question. Candidates must "face the music."

Judge Douglas at Raleigh.

The following dispatch from Raleigh was received here last night at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes:—

FURROW & PACE: The meeting here to-night, to welcome Judge Douglas, is composed entirely of Whigs and those who bolted the party at the last election, and few at that. This is just as might have been expected. There will be several Democrats present at Raleigh to-morrow, out of curiosity, but the numbers of the Opposition who will go to swell the Douglas crowd will be three to one. It is their game to get up and keep up something of an appearance of Douglas strength, and consequent Democratic division in this State. It won't do. Is there any Democrat in North Carolina who prefers Judge Douglas to the success of the Democratic party? Is there one Douglas man in North Carolina who, if he looked for any result from the running of a Douglas ticket in this State, could look for any other result than giving it to our political opponents? Any serious division might defeat Breckinridge in this State. It could not elect Douglas. Will any Democrat persist in thus being made a cat paw for Know-Nothing leaders?

The Electric for September is on our table.—The illustrations are, a portrait of Thackeray, the novelist, and three respectively bearded gentlemen taking it coolly in the midst of flames; these gentlemen are supposed to represent Bishops Ridley, Cranmer and Latimer, who were burned about three hundred years ago, but not at once, as grouped in the picture. Cranmer, who was a weak brother, kept backing and filling for nearly a year after the death of the others, but finally the same day overtook him.

The literary contents of the magazine appear to be well selected from the best European sources. W. H. Bidwell, editor and proprietor. Published at No. 5, Beekman street, N. Y.

"A Douglas Man" in the Lynchburg Republican thinks the Opposition press feel too much interested in the little giant's affairs, and he has therefore determined to support Breckinridge with the simple purpose of keeping down advanced Federalists. He loves Douglas, but Democracy not.

That "Douglas Man" is not the only Democrat that has been struck in the same way. The game has been played rather too openly. Democrats don't care to play into the hands of their opponents. They fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts. They suspect that there is some sinister design in the Trojan horse of coalition between Douglas and Bell and Everett, as appears to be the case now. Both in North Carolina and Virginia the thing is seen through, and cannot but produce an effect the opposite of that expected and desired.

The New York papers state that a meeting of prominent politicians belonging to the Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge parties, assembled at the Metropolitan Hall on last Friday evening, to take measures for holding a Union meeting in opposition to Lincoln. The proposed meeting is to be held on the 10th of September, by which time it is supposed a fusion of all the elements of opposition will be effected.

An Impressive Entry.—Mr. Blondin proposes to bring the Prince of Wales from Canada to the United States, across the Niagara Falls in a wheelbarrow, on a tight rope, free of expense. The following is the letter to the Duke of Newcastle. Whether it is genuine or not the New York Post does not say. It does not guarantee it:—

NIAGARA FALLS, U. S. A.)
AUGUST 22, 1860.)
TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.)
Dear Sir: It is important that the Prince of Wales's entrance into the United States should produce a sensation worthy of the country and of himself. He will probably arrive among us by way of Niagara Falls, where the greatest natural phenomenon of this continent has been running over six thousand years in preparation for this event.

In order that the occasion may be fitly improved, I propose to take the her apparent to the British throne across the falls in a wheelbarrow, on a tight rope, free of expense. The progress of the trip shall be diversified by fireworks and various gymnastic feats, such as the contortion and the inclination of the Prince of Wales may suggest. In this way, thousands may see him arrive who would not have an opportunity if he came by railroad, or any ordinary conveyance.

If it was please your grace, I should be very happy to bring you over in the same way, and other members of the Prince's suit, which he may designate. "If any accident should happen by which his highness or any members of his party should be precipitated into the gulf below (of which, I assure you, there is little or no danger), the money taken from the spectators should be promptly and conscientiously refunded. Please submit this proposition to his highness, and favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience. I am your grace's most obedient and most humble servant, "M. BLONDIN."

Where is our State Geologist?
Messrs. Editors.—Can you inform us where our State Geologist, Professor Emmons is, and what he is doing with himself? His services are very much needed down here in New Hanover, in examining our soils, and in analyzing some Mineral Springs believed to possess valuable medicinal properties. He has not paid to per the standard as a basis of compromise and settlement of the existing difficulties between the two wings of the Democracy of North Carolina.

An early answer through the "Democrat" is requested. Yours, respectfully,
W. R. MYERS.

We do not feel authorized to make any promises or pledges in behalf of the democratic party, or of the Electors who represent that party, and we are not disposed to do so. We desire the defeat of Lincoln, and we have enough confidence in the Electors to believe that they will cast the vote of North Carolina for the man who stands the best chance of defeating the Republican party, be he Democrat or Whig. We have commenced the canvass with the understanding that the vote of the State is to be cast for John C. Breckinridge, as we believe the people in November will authorize the Electors to do; but we are entirely willing to leave the matter with the Electors to settle, as circumstances may seem to require as right and proper, though we assent to no bargain beforehand.—Charlotte Democrat.

NOT ONE.—If Mr. Douglas should be elected President he would not have a single solitary political friend in the Senate. If he is, it is only the supporter that he has now, and unless he takes his seat on the 4th of March next, he will be no one better. If he should be elected President, he will have Senator Kennedy of Maryland, to aid his administration. Mr. Crittenden's term expires on the 4th of March.

U. S. FRACTION SHIP PLYMOUTH IN SPAIN.—Washington, August 25.—A letter received from Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, U. S. Navy, dated October, 2d August, reports the arrival of the frigate ship Plymouth, with all the naval stores and stores on board, and the arrival of the Spanish authorities at Oporto, on the 24th of August, at 3 o'clock from Norfolk, touching on day at Oporto. She sailed from Oporto on 2d of August for Madrid, Valencia, and thence to Barcelona.

MANY CITIZENS.
We really do wish that Professor Emmons' visits to this section were *law-abiding* in their nature. We learn that he has been in the county of New Hanover, and that he even slept overnight once in Upland, but we think that even this marked attention to these counsels might be made a little more marked without doing harm. Seriously, cannot our State Geologist be sent down here with a little more of the light of his countenance—give us some more of the advantages to be derived from the exercises of his science and profession?

A little boy called the name-stop man; if he would sharpen his appetite, The name-stop man had once stopped him so severely that the name-stop man had once

The steamer Kate McLaughlin having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, arrived here this morning from Fayetteville, and takes her regular place again in Orrell & Daly's Line. We learn that she has been furnished with a new engine and boiler, and is commanded by Capt. Lamberman, who has had considerable experience in steamboating, and is regarded as a safe and reliable man for the post. Mr. John M. Clark is her agent in Wilmington.

Mr. Pool's majority in the 8th district is 63.—Mr. Vance was 1,695, the year before. Fairly canvassed (which a gubernatorial candidate cannot do) the mountain district will be found to come all right for the Democracy.

Tribute of Respect.
SARV JOHN'S LODGE, No. 110, SMITHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25th, 1860.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of human events, to remove from among us a short time since occupied his accustomed place in this Lodge, it becomes us, not only in accordance with a time-honored custom, but in appreciation of his services to the Order, and our respect for his memory, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the sudden death of our brother, Samuel Langdon, the Fraternity, and this Lodge in particular, has experienced the loss of a zealous and efficient member.

Resolved, That a leaf in our Minute Book be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That in token of respect for his memory, the members of this Lodge wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply lament his death and sympathize with his family in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; to the Wilmington papers, and to the Fayetteville Observer, with request for publication.

The Wheat and Oat Crops.
The wheat crop of 1860 is the largest that has yet been produced. In all the Western States, excepting the western part of Missouri and a portion of Kansas, where it was injured by the drought, the story of the crop is the same wonderful and gratifying one—wheat unprecedented in size and an unprecedented abundance in the general yield. The New York Courier estimates the quantity of increase as follows:

States.	1859, bush.	1860, bush.
New York	25,000,000	25,000,000
Pennsylvania	20,000,000	20,000,000
Virginia and North Carolina	20,000,000	18,000,000
Kentucky	11,000,000	28,000,000
Ohio	17,000,000	28,000,000
Indiana	17,000,000	19,000,000
Illinois	20,000,000	25,000,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	30,000,000
Total	200,000,000	229,000,000

The increase in the "other States" is chiefly in Wisconsin and Michigan, the first producing this year about 16,000,000 bushels, and the latter about 14,000,000 bushels.

The production in the Western States which have the largest surplus for export is shown by the following figures:

States.	1859, bush.	1860, bush.
Kentucky	11,000,000	9,000,000
Ohio	28,000,000	28,000,000
Indiana	17,000,000	19,000,000
Illinois	20,000,000	25,000,000
Wisconsin and Michigan	36,000,000	30,000,000
Total	74,000,000	111,000,000

The surplus for the present year in these States may be estimated as follows:

	Bush.
Crop 1860	111,000,000
Consumption 44 bush. per head	50,000,000
Surplus crop 1860	61,000,000

It is estimated that, in addition to this, from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop of 1859 is yet in the hands of the producers of the surplus, therefore have in this State, estimating last year's surplus crop of the West at 36,000,000 of bushels, as the gross:

	Bushels.
Surplus crop of 1860	61,000,000
Sixteen per cent. on 1859	6,000,000
Total for export	67,000,000

The transportation of this 67,000,000 bushels will give nearly \$26,000,000 to our canals and railroads.

It is yet too soon to form any estimate of the export of wheat and flour for the year, but from present indications it will not be much less than 30,000,000 of bushels.

We will have an idea of the available surplus in case of high prices, by taking the consumption of wheat and flour for each person. The actual consumption is perhaps not over 4 or 4½ bushels, but in seasons of plenty, seed, use in manufacturing, loss in harvesting, &c., diminish the actual surplus.

